

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LET'S LISTEN TO TAXPAYERS FOR
A CHANGE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to an extraordinary grassroots event that occurred on Saturday here in the Nation's Capital. This was the Taxpayer Action Day rally in Washington.

Unlike the many special interest marches and staged events we regularly see in Washington, this event was organized by fed up taxpayers from across America. These Americans are tired of big government, and high taxes.

I am particularly proud because one of the groups that sponsored this event—Speak Out America—is the brainchild of Karen Mazzarella, of Highland, MI, a resident of my congressional district.

I have included for insertion in the RECORD a recent article from the Milford Times which discusses how Karen and her fiancé Gary Stewart spearheaded this protaxpayer movement.

Karen is a political novice, but 5 months ago in response to President Clinton's record tax hike she called a Detroit talk radio station and volunteered to organize a march on Washington.

From that point on her phone has been ringing off the hook.

Saturday we didn't hear from the special interests who live off of Washington, instead we heard from ordinary Americans who pay the bills. I think it is time we listened to them.

[From the Milford Times, Sept. 30, 1993]

SPEAKING OUT: HIGHLAND RESIDENT SPARKS
WASHINGTON MARCH

(By Frank J. Elchenlaub)

Karen Mazzarella's life changed unexpectedly when her name and phone number were broadcast in May on a Detroit radio station.

Her phone began to ring soon after the broadcast. And it has hardly stopped ever since.

That May night Mazzarella became the organizer of the "Speak Out America" march on Washington, D.C., which will take place Oct. 16 to protest taxes and government waste and spending.

"It was bedlam," Mazzarella said of the night her phone number was given out on the radio. "We estimate that within the first week, we got over 500 phone calls."

The incoming calls were so heavy that Mazzarella and her fiancé, Gary Stewart, were forced to set up an additional line and to hire an answering service.

Mazzarella, a Highland resident who describes herself as a political novice, has taken a leave from her job selling insurance to organize the nation-wide event out of her home.

She now logs 16-hour days in the home, which has become scattered with "Speak Out America" posters, pamphlets and T-shirts.

Her group, Speak Out America, has non-profit status and operates with a core group of about six people who perform most of its duties—from designing T-shirts to speaking on radio talk shows.

"It's quite a logistical nightmare in keeping it all together," said Stewart, who also calls himself a political novice.

While Mazzarella organizes with state directors, Stewart conducts interviews with radio stations and does much of the administrative work.

All of this began inadvertently for Mazzarella when, in mid-May, discussion of President Bill Clinton's deficit reduction plan pushed her over the edge.

She called a conservative talk show one night to discuss her opposition to the plan. Earlier, another caller had suggested citizens march on Washington to protest higher taxes, and Mazzarella told the show's producer that she would organize it.

"I called up and said I just wanted to leave my name and number backstage with the producer," Mazzarella said. "I said I'm one of those people who are better off behind the scenes."

But later that evening, Ronna Romney, who is expected to run for the U.S. Senate in 1994, gave out Mazzarella's name and phone number.

"It was crazy," Mazzarella said. "I couldn't even get a chance to call the station and have my number pulled. That's how fast and furious they were coming in."

"I actually woke up the next day and asked, 'Well, how does one do this?'" Mazzarella said.

She made several calls to Washington groups and ended up receiving support from Citizens Against Government Waste, which holds yearly rallies called "Taxpayer Action Day" on Oct. 16. Although that group has 170 rallies across the nation, it has never marched on Washington. It will still conduct individual rallies across the nation for those unable to attend the Washington march.

From there, the event "just blossomed," Mazzarella said.

"We started out with one sheet of paper that was copied," Mazzarella said. "It's the most amazing thing to watch. It's like it takes on a life of its own."

Truck drivers circulated "Speak Out America" flyers across the country. People called Mazzarella from as far away as California and New Mexico.

People in more than half the states in the country have set up organizations for the march. And she estimates that 70,000-80,000 Speak Out America brochures have been mailed out.

"I had no idea it would get to the magnitude it has gotten to—I mean from one phone call," Mazzarella said. "What I've found amazing is 80 percent of the people that I talk to across the United States are people just like me. They're people who are not politically active."

The Oct. 16 event begins at 10 a.m. near the Washington Monument. The march gets underway at 11 a.m. and circles in front of the White House.

Marchers will return to the monument area where a long list of speakers will address the crowd, including Ross Perot via satellite.

Speak Out America has arranged bus and air transportation to the march. Those interested can call the local "march line" at 887-4919.

But Mazzarella and Stewart hope their group continues even after the October march on Washington and, once again, President Clinton has provided part of the inspiration.

"The health care issue—we look at it as another tax," Mazzarella said. "A lot of people think that it is just a socialistic agenda."

They narrowed their approaches to either a group to coordinate letter writing campaigns or a Political Action Committee, which would target Congressional "tax and spenders," Stewart said.

DARWIN LELAND STILL GOING
STRONG AS 90-YEAR-OLD CEO OF
COMPANY BEARING HIS NAME

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I like to think that the 22d Congressional District of New York has more remarkable people in it than any other district in the country. I'd like to say a few words about one of them today.

His name is Darwin Leland, and today, about 30 years after most of his peers were starting to think about retirement, he is still going strong as chief executive officer of Leland Paper Co. of Glens Falls, NY.

Mr. Leland admits that he has slowed down a step or two. He works only about 40 hours a week these days. But he is still very much involved in the business he founded 42 years ago, taking orders and making sure everything is all right with the company's many accounts.

He purchased an existing company in 1951 and gave it his own name. He started with five employees and one delivery truck. Leland Paper now has 27 employees, four trucks, a station wagon and two cars. The company started in a warehouse. Two relocations later, in 1991, the company celebrated its 40th anniversary in a new 31,500-square foot building. The company supplies paper towels, copy and computer paper, and restaurant and janitorial supplies. Its name is synonymous with quality products and outstanding service.

One of my fondest experiences was getting former President Reagan to autograph a 1956 picture of himself sitting with Leland at the head table at a dinner of the Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce. At that time Leland was president of the chamber, and Ronald Reagan was doing public relations work for General Electric. That picture hangs on a wall containing other memories and accomplishments, including the Charter Day Award he got from the Glens Falls Rotary Club in 1992.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Leland credits his late wife, Marion Coleman Leland, for her supportive role in the business. She was missed at the recent party friends and family held for him at the Glens Falls Country Club. His son Richard, company president since 1988, and daughter Marcia Coleman of Arlington, VA, were both there, as was one of his brothers, Dexter Leland of Scottsdale, AZ. Leland also has three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Richard Leland was quoted in a local newspaper as saying that the source of his father's longevity is hard work.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and all Members to join me in a salute to Darwin Leland of Glens Falls, NY, one of the countless reasons America is the great country it is.

HONORING VETERAN FAMILY SERVICE CORP. FOR ITS EXTRAORDINARY ASSISTANCE TO U.S. VETERANS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to give special recognition to an outstanding organization, Veteran Family Service Corp. The Veteran Family Service Corp. provides assistance to active military personnel, veterans or immediate family members of veterans in need.

Founded in March 1992, Veteran Family Service Corp. provides over 7 tons of food per month, clothing, benefits assistance, alcohol and drug treatment, as well as medical and psychological care to veterans who are in need of a helping hand.

For the past year, this private, non-profit organization has helped over 1600 veterans and their families throughout the San Gabriel Valley and greater Los Angeles area. As well as servicing individual veterans and their families, V.F.S.C. supplies over 5,000 pounds of food per month to a burgeoning list of veteran agencies, including the Vet Center, American G.I. Forum, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, Disabled American Veterans, and Desert Storm Veterans.

Veteran Family Service Corp. has helped veterans who, because of a myriad of circumstances, have lost their jobs, homes, and/or military benefits. Veterans who come to V.F.S.C. for assistance come from varied backgrounds. Some are living in cars, addicted to alcohol or drugs or both, or plain penniless and, unfortunately, some have contemplated suicide.

Regardless of the circumstances surrounding their arrival to V.F.S.C., Vietnam veteran, Chaplain Robert Preciado, founder and president of V.F.S.C., never turns his back of them. On the contrary, Chaplain Preciado helps them get back on their feet with a renewed sense of dignity and a fresh outlook for a better tomorrow. He, along with other dedicated volunteers, feeds their spirits as well as their bodies.

V.F.S.C., through its committed and sensitive volunteers, has instilled hope in many

veterans who lost it long ago. At a time when people are struggling twice as hard to make a living and funding resources are limited, organizations like V.F.S.C. play a critical role in meeting the needs of these veterans.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize Veteran Family Service Corp and Chaplain Preciado for the tremendous contributions made to the well-being of veterans and their families. I also ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional organization for its public service record.

THE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON MILITARY LANDS ACT OF 1993

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join Mr. YOUNG, my colleague of long-standing on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, in introducing legislation to amend and reauthorize the Sikes Act for an additional 5 years. If enacted into law, this legislation promises to bring about real improvement in the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources on our Nation's military installations.

When most of us picture a military base, images of wetlands, forests, and wildlife don't usually come to mind. However, many military facilities—particularly those with large tracts of undeveloped land set aside for training activities—are, in fact, hosts to a wealth of plant and animal life. The biological diversity that exists on these lands is arguably one of this Nation's best kept conservation secrets.

Nationwide, the Department of Defense [DOD] manages roughly 900 military installations, comprising 25 million acres—an area equal in size to the State of Kentucky. The Sikes Act was enacted 33 years ago to foster cooperative wildlife management among the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, and State agencies on these facilities.

Unfortunately, DOD's record of compliance with the act is less than exemplary, and Congress has repeatedly used the reauthorization of the Sikes Act to provide clearer mandates for the conservation of natural resources on military installations. Nonetheless, many DOD facilities have continued to ignore their responsibilities due to the lack of departmental leadership or enforcement provisions within the act. The reality is that management plans aren't being developed aren't being implemented, or—where they have been developed—lack coordination with or integration into military activities. The result has been that some DOD lands have been degraded to such an extent that even their usefulness for training exercises is impaired.

No one disputes the fact that DOD installations must be managed first and foremost to meet the needs of the military. The Natural Resources Management on Military Lands Act of 1993 does nothing to interfere with those purposes. The bill simply requires installations with significant natural resources to develop and implement an integrated natural resource

management plan and that military activities be conducted in consultation with the military officials responsible for natural resource management. Also, this bill adds a much-needed enforcement process whereby military installations that fail to meet their responsibilities under the Sikes Act will be required to promptly institute remedial actions to correct those violations.

This bill will foster sound management of each installation's natural resources. As a result, we will be helping preserve these lands' biological diversity, their suitability for troop maneuvers and other military exercises, and will reduce the likelihood of costly environmental disasters.

This legislation has the backing of several conservation groups, including the National Wildlife Federation and the National Military Fish and Wildlife Association and its nationwide membership of DOD natural resource managers. But perhaps even more encouraging is the cooperation we have received from DOD itself. It seems that DOD now realizes that it simply cannot afford to continue business as usual—that the time has come for forward-thinking, pro-active natural resource management on military installations. Our legislation exemplifies these principles.

This legislation offers us a valuable opportunity to demonstrate that environmental protection continues to be a high priority of the Congress and is consistent with our military training needs. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

SHRINERS' MINICARS ARE VEHICLES TO GOOD HEALTH

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Ms. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding work performed by a special group of people, the Shriners. In particular, I rise to commend one of my constituents, Mr. Del Farmer, for his outstanding and generous efforts on behalf of injured and sick children throughout the United States of America.

Recently, the Washington Post Magazine ran a heart-warming story about Del and the rest of the Shriners' Kena Temple in Fairfax. The story highlighted his mini-car unit which is used in the famous Shriners parade to underscore some of the important work done by the Shriners organization. I would like to share that article with my colleagues today.

Throughout North America the Shriners operate 19 orthopedic hospitals and 3 burn units for children. These hospitals operate completely on the generosity of Shriners across the Nation, and the young patients at these hospitals are treated without any cost to them or to their families. The Shriners accept no payments from the Government or insurance companies.

As the national debate on health care intensifies, the contribution of the Shriners Hospitals to medical care and medical advances merit praise and recognition. Over the years thousands of young people have been treated

at their hospitals and burn units. There is no happiness more cherished than an injured child made well and whole. This concept is embodied in the Shriners efforts on behalf of children who may live happy and productive lives because of the charitable work of this generous organization.

The Washington Post Magazine article is entitled "Good Wheels Toward Men." After reading it and learning about the Shriners Hospitals, you can see why those little cars represent vehicles to good health for thousands of crippled and burned children. The article follows:

[From the Washington Post Magazine]

GOOD WHEELS TOWARD MEN

(By Bill Sautter)

Shriner Del Farmer sometimes uses his firecracker-orange Corvette Stingray for parade duty. But more often, you'll see him zig-zagging down the route in an identically painted mini "Vette barely big enough for a third-grader.

How does this 255-pound retired D.C. cop slip his 6-foot frame into a car that's only 30 inches wide?

"V-e-e-r-y carefully," the Vienna resident says with a laugh. "I kind of straddle the car, squat down and ease myself onto the seat. My knees stick up in the air. It isn't very comfortable."

As president of his temple, Farmer participates in up to 30 parades a year. "Shriners have always been associated with these little cars," he says. "It's just a fun tradition, I guess. Our Kena Temple in Fairfax is one of two in Virginia that have a mini-car unit. We have 19 cars and about a dozen regular drivers."

The cars, powered by five-horsepower lawnmower engines, were designed for kids. They "seem to last forever, but the bodies get scraped and cracked," Farmer says, running a finger across a dime-sized chip in the sleek fiberglass frame. "I turned this one over on Constitution Avenue during the Cherry Blossom Parade in 1990—ripped my pants. Everybody called me 'Flipper' for a while."

To avoid flips and fender benders, Farmer and his buddies practice figure eights, basket weaves and crossovers in the outer parking lot at Fair Oaks Mall most Sunday afternoons. "That's when we get the collisions and cuss words out of the way."

The whole shtick can be time consuming and expensive; individuals purchase and maintain their own cars.

So what's in it for Farmer?

"There's a serious side to this," he says. "The mini-cars are a good way to get people to learn about the work we do." The Shriners support 19 orthopedic hospitals and three burn centers for children in the United States and Mexico.

"We may look a little silly driving these things, but if it helps get the word out, we don't mind a bit."

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN REPAIR STATION BILL

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill on the regulations that govern the use of foreign repair stations by U.S. airline

operators. This bill is similar to bills that I introduced in the 101st and 102d Congresses, and would return the regulations governing the use of foreign repair stations to their pre-1988 status.

In November 1988, the Federal Aviation Administration changed its regulations on the use of foreign repair stations by U.S. operators. Prior to that regulatory change, a U.S. operator had to demonstrate very special needs or an emergency situation to have maintenance conducted on U.S. domestic aircraft outside of the United States. The 1988 changes removed the regulatory barriers thereby enabling airlines to take their aircraft offshore for maintenance if they so chose. My bill would say the changes made in 1988 would no longer be effective, and it would, again, be difficult to obtain overseas maintenance of U.S. domestic aircraft.

Since 1987, when this regulatory change began being discussed, I have had a great deal of concern that this would result in a flight of good paying aircraft mechanic jobs out of the United States. I have also had concerns that the Federal Aviation Administration would not be able to adequately inspect foreign repair stations to ensure the safety of their operations.

Since the 1988 rule change, a number of these concerns have not materialized. However, it is clear that they could in the future if circumstances change.

First, in 1988, the U.S. airline industry was a major proponent of the rule change and appeared anxious to take advantage of the new rules. However, since the rule change, U.S. carriers' interest in using the offshore possibilities created by the rule change appears to have largely evaporated. In a quarterly report to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the FAA finds that, " * * * There has been no significant change in the way U.S. airlines are having maintenance performed by foreign repair stations * * * " Testimony before the Subcommittee on Aviation and conversations I have had with airline officials indicate that corporate decisions have been made to keep aircraft maintenance in-house and on-shore. Since 1988, the U.S. major carriers have constructed large new maintenance facilities in the United States or are expanding existing ones. While there are certainly threats to the jobs of mechanics in the United States as demonstrated by the decline of jobs in this sector in recent years, foreign repair stations, to date, have not contributed to this decline. The loss of jobs stems from the generally poor financial condition of the aviation industry.

Second, the FAA has taken a very measured approach to the certification of new foreign repair stations. There were concerns that the FAA would be overwhelmed with a flood of new repair stations and would not have the resources necessary to inspect and ensure the safety of new and existing foreign repair stations. FAA has not allowed itself to become overwhelmed, and I commend the agency for carefully gauging its new foreign repair station certifications with its own capabilities.

While I am very pleased with the industry and FAA approach so far, I do not want the FAA, the industry, and its workers to believe that I think this issue is totally behind us. Ap-

proaches can change, and my earlier concerns could be revived. So, I am introducing this bill to let it be known that this is an issue the committee will continue to follow closely.

At this time, industry attitudes and the FAA's approach do not indicate a need to move on this legislation beyond introduction. However, should there be significant changes in this regard, I will take the steps necessary to rectify the situation.

BIOGRAPHY OF LUTHER ESKIJIAN

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Luther Eskijian was born on November 1, 1913, in a small village in the mountains of Syria, the son of Rev. and Mrs. Hovhannes Eskijian. Seven years later, he, his brother, John, and mother immigrated to the United States.

Like thousands before him, Luther crossed the ocean on a third-class ticket with refugee status. The family arrived at Ellis Island not knowing the language or culture.

Without funds or resources, the family struggled to survive, but through perseverance and hard work, Luther Eskijian established himself in business and obtained an education as an architect.

But before his own personal plans could progress very far, World War II started and Luther entered the Army. After marrying Anne Hotzakorgian at the base chapel of Camp Monroe, NC, he was shipped overseas and attached to General Eisenhower's headquarters in Paris.

His job was to design hospitals throughout the war front following General Patton's Eighth Army from the Rhine River to Berlin, as cities were liberated and large buildings were evacuated for hospital use.

During his service in Europe, Luther had little personal time, but when he did, he visited cathedrals and unusual buildings, making sketches of scenes of beauty and devastation. He also purchased art objects from antique shops. These collector's items would become the basis for his extensive collection of antiques for the museum he would establish in later life.

Returning to the United States in January 1946, he met his first child who was born while he was serving in France. Luther and Anne resumed their life, a home was established, and two other children were born. He expanded his career as an architect and businessman. He designed and built many smaller institutional buildings, churches, schools, and banks.

Luther Eskijian has been active in civic and religious affairs all his life, serving in many positions in his church, missionary associations, Christian schools, and philanthropic trusts. He has assisted scores of small churches, and simply reached out to people who needed help, freely offering his time, resources, and professional services. He has been a Rotarian for over 43 years, and has served as President of his club with distinction. His field of endeavors has expanded to include specialized

engineering activities, for which he holds a dozen patents.

Now in his retirement years, he has spent most of his time in the planning and construction of an outstanding edifice of ancient Armenian architecture, a sanctuary and museum for the Armenian Community Center and the Mission Hills Ararat Home of Los Angeles. The sanctuary is most unusual in that it uses modern materials but incorporates ancient designs, with beamed ceilings, a central cupola with an ancient gold cross on top, stained glass windows of Biblical scenes, natural split face blocks and marble altar, similar to the construction of ancient Armenian churches going back over 1,000 years.

The lower floor of the sanctuary contains the Ararat Eskijian Museum which will house many historical Armenian artifacts from before the time of Christ, along with European and Middle Eastern artifacts. Additionally, one section of the museum will be devoted to American patriotic artifacts of Presidents Washington and Lincoln. This church and museum will serve the extensive Armenian community in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Eskijian is beloved of his wife, children, and grandchildren, his friends and community. He is a gift and an asset to America and his people.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MERCYHURST PREPARATORY SCHOOL

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize and congratulate Mercyhurst Preparatory School for being named a 1992-93 blue ribbon school.

In becoming a blue ribbon school, the entire Mercyhurst Prep community has achieved excellence in education. Their hard work and dedication has been recognized not only by the U.S. Department of Education, but by experts in the education community nationwide. They have proven that Mercyhurst Prep possesses strong visionary leadership and a can-do attitude toward meeting today's education challenges.

In earning this honor, the students, parents, and teachers of Mercyhurst Prep have set high educational standards for other Pennsylvania communities. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I am most enthused that everyone in the Mercyhurst Prep community has viewed this accomplishment as a spring board to the future, and not as a place to rest on their laurels.

I am confident that Mercyhurst Prep will remain focused on its student's needs and interests. There is no doubt that this is a school performing at an exemplary level. It is my hope that the ingenuity and creativity that has served their community so well will continue to move Mercyhurst Prep forward in its never-ending search for excellence in education.

Again, Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to congratulate Mercyhurst Prep on their dedication and achievement.

ACCESS EXCELLENCE

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Genentech, Inc., and its president and chief executive officer, G. Kirk Raab, for their vision in launching Access Excellence, an innovative initiative to improve biology education in America.

Too often our country's best biology teachers do not have access to the information and resources they need to educate their students. That needs to change.

The fact that American high school students ranked dead last in biology among 13 nations included in the Second International Science Study does not bode well for a country which needs an educated work force to compete in a tough global market. It will become increasingly difficult for U.S. biotechnology companies, like Genentech, to beat their foreign competition unless our students receive adequate training today for the jobs of tomorrow.

Access Excellence will tackle this difficult problem through an interactive computer network which will provide the access that our teachers need to the wealth of expert scientific resources that our country has.

The goal of the program is to link as many U.S. biology teachers as possible to the computer network. Each year, the National Science Teachers Association will select 100 of the country's best biology teachers to participate in the program. These teachers will meet at the annual Access Excellence summit in San Francisco.

I applaud Kirk Raab and Genentech's generosity and dedication to our children. This progressive company clearly understands the critical connection between education and our country's future competitiveness.

JOURNALISTIC EXCELLENCE OF SARATOGIAN RECOGNIZED BY PEERS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the news media, both print and broadcast, receive a great deal of criticism. It often makes us forget that the overwhelming majority of reporters, editors, and news directors are hard-working, dedicated, and skilled professionals. Our form of Government could not function without them.

I'd like to single out one news-gathering organization today, one that has already been singled out by its peers.

The Saratogian is a daily newspaper in the city where I have my main district office. It's long tradition of journalistic excellence has been recognized by the New York State Associated Press Association, which gave the paper five awards for 1993.

Former staffer Lisa Finnegan was a first-place winner for her in-depth series on the

safety hazards of county workers. Also receiving a first-place award was Community News Editor Jim Rogalski for his coverage of the impact of a toxic waste dump.

Editors Rik Stevens and Mike Killian received second place awards for their work on a series about the findings of a State commission studying the horse racing industry in New York. Stevens also received an honorable mention for his reporting on the blizzard of 1993. Another honorable mention went to editorial staffers who worked on the story of alleged sexual misconduct by a local clergyman.

Mr. Speaker, that's an impressive performance by a smaller daily newspaper. I would ask all Members to join me in congratulating the staff and management of the Saratogian for a job well done.

IN HONOR OF STATE COLLEGE AREA HIGH SCHOOL, BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate State College Area High School in State College, PA, for having been selected by the Department of Education as one of only 260 blue ribbon schools across the United States.

This prestigious award is presented to schools which demonstrate excellence in education and a commitment to the six national education goals. Because of their efforts to realize their potential and to achieve these goals, the students and educators of State College Area High School are an excellent selection for this honor.

As is the case with many of the schools, State College Area High School is an institution in transition. Since 1990, the senior high school and intermediate high school have been working to integrate their programs and personnel to provide quality education efficiently and effectively. In addition to this structural reorganization, the school is also working to implement the latest innovations in education, including a revised mathematics curriculum and a goal-oriented writing assessment program.

The effectiveness of these efforts is evident in the results which the school enjoys. From 1986 to 1991, the percentage of graduates going on to college has increased from 52 percent to 75 percent. And, with a graduation rate of 90 percent, State College Area High School has already achieved one of the six national education goals that was set for the year 2000. Nationally, the school matches up quite well. On a consistent basis, between 8 and 12 percent of its senior class is honored as either national merit commended students or semi-finalists.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of State College Area High School for all of its accomplishments. I look forward to taking part in the congressional reception to be held on Thursday, October 21 in honor of all of the Blue Ribbon Award recipients. These administrators, teachers, and students are representatives of our educational system at its best, and I wish them all continued success.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT BENINATI

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday night, there will be a very well-deserved retirement party for Albert Beninati in Bridgewater. Albert Beninati has worked for the people of his town for 38 years in a variety of capacities. In recognition of the extraordinary service this dedicated man gave to the people of Bridgewater, the Board of Selectmen adopted a resolution addressed to him, which will be presented to him on Saturday night. I think it is important that we give due recognition to outstanding public servants who act as models for others and I ask that the text of this resolution of heartfelt thanks from the people of Bridgewater to Albert Beninati be printed here.

[Town of Bridgewater, Office of Selectmen; Bridgewater, MA]

PROCLAMATION OF RECOGNITION

Greetings: In behalf of the citizens of the town of Bridgewater, it is with great pride and respect that we present this proclamation of recognition to Albert Beninati.

In appreciation and recognition of over thirty-eight (38) years of continuous service to the Townpeople of Bridgewater—you were appointed on a Call Firefighter in 1955. In 1962 you began your career with the Highway Department as Equipment Operator. You were then promoted to Lead Man and Surveyor in 1967; advanced to Foreman in 1971 and ultimately appointed Highway Superintendent in 1976, a position you have held with distinction for the past seventeen (17) years. You also served on many Town committees over the years, including the Traffic Study Committee, Ad Hoc Lake Nip Committee, Zoning By-Law Committee, Insurance Advisory Committee and Land Use Development Committee.

During your tenure, the Town's unprecedented growth has seen the building of many new subdivisions greatly increasing the demand for Highway Department services. You have performed your duties well—always striving to keep in touch with the needs of our residents and to deliver the best possible services with the funds available.

On behalf of the Townpeople of Bridgewater, we wish you a long, healthy and happy retirement with your family and friends and on this happy occasion, we, the Bridgewater Board of Selectmen, do hereby proclaim this 23rd Day of October, 1993 as Albert Beninati Day in the town of Bridgewater.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF B'NAI B'RITH

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I inform my colleagues of the 150th anniversary of the oldest and largest Jewish organization this month. B'nai B'rith—Children of the Covenant—International, was founded when 12 German Jews, sitting together at

Sinsheimer's Cafe in New York City, organized themselves into a group for the purpose of helping their fellow brethren.

Since its modest beginnings in 1943, B'nai B'rith International has grown to 500,000 members in 51 countries. Its educational, antibigotry, and interfaith activities are recognized around the world. B'nai B'rith built the first Jewish community center in the United States and the first Jewish American library. The National Jewish Hospital in Denver was opened in 1899, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith was created in 1913.

B'nai B'rith's 150th anniversary is being celebrated with the theme, "Honoring the Past, Building the Future," having built the future, brick by brick, through its innovative programs for young people. The B'nai B'rith Youth Organization and B'nai B'rith Hillel were organized in the early 1920's. In the ensuing decades, thousands of Jewish youth have participated in B'nai B'rith programs and gone on to become leaders of both the Jewish and secular communities. Today, there are over 400 Hillel centers on college campuses worldwide, providing innovative leadership training, community service, as well as social action and religious and cultural programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my own affiliation with B'nai B'rith for so many years, and am extremely pleased that this vibrant organization is now in a position to celebrate its 150th anniversary.

Accordingly, I congratulate all the B'nai B'rith officers and members throughout the country with a hearty "mazal tov," certain that B'nai B'rith International will embark on its next 150 years of service in an equally stellar manner.

TRIBUTE TO AN OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR: GROVER C. JOHNSON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Grover C. Johnson, has retired from the St. Louis Public Schools. On October 22, 1993, he will be honored by his colleagues for his outstanding professional career.

For 35 years Mr. Johnson has served the students in St. Louis Public Schools and the community of St. Louis in a variety of roles. As an elementary classroom teacher and as a physical education teacher, Mr. Johnson consistently encouraged students to establish high standards for themselves and helped them achieve their goals. As an administrative assistant at various schools he was respected by students and staff as a firm but fair disciplinarian, and he was always recognized as an advocate for students.

Mr. Johnson has also served St. Louis Public Schools in a variety of summer positions: summer school principal; assistant to the director of Federal programs; and coordinator of summer physical education programs. In addition, Mr. Johnson developed a physical education program for Project Headstart in Metropolitan St. Louis; this program was a model for Headstart programs on a national level. He

served as a presenter, spring 1990 in San Antonio, TX, at the Elementary Principals Association Annual Conference. He presented information on the National Model National Endowment for the Humanities St. Louis Principals Institute on Law, Mercy and Justice.

Mr. Johnson was appointed principal of Carver Elementary School in 1976. He had graduated from 8th grade at Carver and served his apprenticeship there as a college student. He subsequently served as principal of Clark Elementary School and Ashland Elementary School, one of the largest elementary schools in the St. Louis system. Throughout his career as principal, Mr. Johnson demonstrated exceptional organizational skills as well as highly developed interpersonal skills, reflected in his relationships with students, parents, staff, and community members. He was acknowledged as a strong disciplinarian who was compassionate and always had the children's interests as his primary focus. He was admired by all for his calm demeanor and his ability to deal with stressful situations in a nonthreatening manner. His appearance was also a role model for students and staff as he was noted for being impeccably attired every day.

Mr. Johnson demonstrated his dedication to excellence through his own educational activities and affiliations. He received degrees from Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, bachelor of arts, and St. Louis University, master of arts; he attended special classes at the University of Illinois, Champaign, IL, and Harris-Stowe State College, St. Louis, MO. He is an active member of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development—national, State, and local—International Reading Association—national, State, and local—National Elementary Principals Association, and local 44, AFL/CIO Administrators Association.

Mr. Johnson continues to serve the community as a commissioner on the Civil Service Board of University City, MO. He is a long-standing member of St. Philip Lutheran Church, Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and Promethians, Inc.

Retirement will enable Mr. Johnson to pursue many of his other interests. He will enjoy spending more time with his wife, Geraldine, daughters Jana, Jennel, and Jacqueline, and nurturing his four wonderful grandchildren. An avid golfer and member of the University City Golf Club, he will undoubtedly spend time on many golf courses.

We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his outstanding career as an educator and wish him a retirement that is both challenging and fulfilling. Best wishes for good health and happiness for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD KOHRS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise in tribute to an individual who has made an enormous and enduring contribution to the Nation's civil space program. Mr. Richard Kohrs recently retired from

the National Aeronautics and Space Administration after 30 years of distinguished service. Since 1989, Mr. Kohrs had directed the space station *Freedom* program with skill and an unquestioned integrity through a period of extreme budgetary and political uncertainty. He and the rest of the space station *Freedom* team brought discipline to a large, complex technological undertaking and made significant progress in the development of a viable permanent space station.

Mr. Kohrs' accomplishments on the space station program are reflective of a lifetime of achievement and public service. His professional career has spanned the Nation's history of human spaceflight, and he has played an important role in accomplishing many of America's finest achievements in space.

After graduation from Washington University and 7 years in the aerospace industry, Mr. Kohrs joined NASA in 1963 where he worked on the Apollo program. Following Apollo, Mr. Kohrs assumed positions of increasing responsibility in the space shuttle program, ultimately becoming Deputy Director of the Space Transportation System. Mr. Kohrs was a key leader of the return-to-flight effort after the *Challenger* accident and performed that task with distinction.

After being named Director of the space station *Freedom* program, Mr. Kohrs moved quickly to bring stability and progress to the program. He and his team set a high standard of accomplishment, culminating in the successful completion of the space station's critical design review. It is not an overstatement to say that Mr. Kohrs' leadership was instrumental in delivering a viable space station design and program to the Nation. The results of his work will provide the cornerstone of any future space station program, and he can take justifiable pride in a job well done.

Mr. Kohrs' qualifications and accomplishments have been amply recognized by his peers: he has been the recipient of some of NASA's and the aerospace community's most prestigious awards. I can only echo their judgments, and express my gratitude to Mr. Richard Kohrs for a lifetime of singular service to America's space program.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MELWOOD

HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Melwood. Melwood is a nonprofit agency located in Prince George's and Charles Counties which is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year. For 30 years, Melwood has searched for better ways to find jobs and homes for adults with developmental disabilities.

The founders of Melwood were parents who had raised their sons and daughters at home and had no wish to place them in an institution.

Virgil Dolly and the president of the ARC of Prince George's County, Don Gagnon, knew there had to be an alternative—the ARC was known as the Association for Retarded Children at the time.

They dreamed of a new approach for the training and employment of their adult children. They wished for their kids to be part of the community and be able to learn by working. We know today that they were ahead of their time and that their convictions have proved to be true, even more than they realized.

With 6.5 acres of donated surplus land from the Federal Government, a surplus army tent and an old surplus Navy pickup truck, the dream became a reality; the Melwood Agricultural Training Center was born in 1963. United Way dollars contributed almost 100 percent of the early years' annual budgets of \$18,000, growing to \$25,000 in a few years. These operating dollars were supplemented by civic groups donating equipment and actually constructing the first Melwood buildings.

The Silver Hill, South Gate and Clinton Lions, the Prince George's Lawyers Wives, the Officers Wives of Andrews Air Force Base, and the Hilltop Garden Club set an early precedent for the dozens of civic groups who followed.

As the years passed and more needs for service in Charles County became evident the Charles County Farm was founded in 1970. Again civic groups came forth, giving time and dollars. The Waldorf Jaycees and the Indian Head Lions Club led the way.

Next came the Melwood-Bowie VSI partnership where the Melwood Greenways program was initiated, serving Bowie residents. Here the first residential endeavor was housed, again thanks to community support. Prince George's County, which I represent, leased a house to Melwood on Route 301 at an annual cost of \$1.

By the mid-1970's, the original 5 trainees had seen their ranks grow to over 100 workers and 8 residents. The Melwood community based on-the-job training models were regularly attracting nationwide attention. International organizations such as the International Labor Organization and the Partners of the Americas also were attracted by this unique approach to jobs. Melwood is on the verge of launching an international program which seeks to train professionals and consumers in the social-entrepreneurial model which has worked so well in our country.

Melwood's growth has continued, today serving 300 workers with job support, 61 persons with residential services, and more than 800 vacationers a year in the recreation travel program.

Melwood received a national grant from the Administration for Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Health and Human Resources. The grant has allowed Melwood to again prove to the community that persons with developmental disabilities have abilities and resources we would never conceive. Persons with developmental disabilities are buying and renting their own homes with Melwood's help and ongoing support.

The executive director, Earl Copus, summarizes Melwood's philosophy when he says:

Look where we have been in 30 years * * * we are challenged to do better at serving our consumers with developmental disabilities. We will transform our agency to respond to their needs and wishes. We will be an agency where the controlling motivation will be consumer satisfaction.

Mr. Speaker, the success of Melwood is capsulated in these words: Congratulations to all of the people who are consumers, volunteers, and staff who make Melwood what it is.

SAY "NO" TO NAFTA

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you a song written by one of my constituents, Mr. Lowell J. Reynertson, that warns us of some of the evils of the North American Free-Trade Agreement. I would like to commend Mr. Reynertson for his efforts and clever lyrics. Mr. Reynertson played this song at a recent town meeting in my district and I want to share it with the rest of the House of Representatives.

SAY NO TO NAFTA

(By Lowell J. Reynertson)

Shout from the rafta, SAY NO TO NAFTA,
for it will send all U.S. workers down
the drain.

Why do we hafta, still get the shafta, to pull
this off I guess they think we have no
brain.

Let's ram this NAFTA, right up their afta,
the mandate vote to change our ills is
still our aim.

If we pass NAFTA, we must be dafta, which
means the lobbying of beggars still remain.

We're not as stupid as we look, we know
when we are being took,
most heard it said I'm not a crook, it's time
we played things by the book.

Our nations debt would go away, if living
wages we'd OK,
so that in comfort all could stay, and income
taxes gladly pay.

There'll be no lafta until here afta, if all
these grafta NAFTA draftas get their
say.

Let's stand united and not be slighted, and
we can send these trouble-makers on
their way.

We've gorged the greedy, ignored the needy,
which has resulted in our buying power
shot.

For change indeedy with mouths to feedy, we
must awaken all the powers that we've
got.

Let's make the people understand, a living
wage all could demand.

If we would unionize this land, then every-
thing would be so grand.

Let's put this country on a roll, and not get
deeper in the hole.

There's far too many on the dole, so decent
jobs would be our goal.

We'd be productive, and not corruptive, if op-
portunities existed as before.

But if we hafta, put up with NAFTA, then all
the hopes and dreams we made would
be no more.

But should this grafta, stick us with NAFTA,
then we must tax-exempt all U.S.
goods we make.

Restore these taxes, by raising taxes, on
those that sold out all good labor by
their take.

We know that then we must compete, impos-
sible would be this feat.

Without our way of life deplete, from
NAFTA's draftas sly deceit.

So if our servants sell us out, their days are numbered, few will doubt.
We'll rise and shout, you've made your clout,
is mainly what this song's about.
SAY NO TO NAFTA—NO, NO, NO!

CHEST PHYSICIANS PLEDGE SMOKING CESSATION EFFORTS

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, the members of the American College of Chest Physicians deserve the recognition of my colleagues for their longstanding efforts to reduce the number of unnecessary deaths and disease caused by tobacco use.

All physicians recognize that their patients will be healthier if they stop smoking. In recent years, the medical community has called attention to the important role physicians can play if they encourage their patients to stop smoking and provide support to help them end their addiction to tobacco. Many physicians have responded to this challenge and can count the patients whose lives have been extended as a result.

For more than a decade, however, one physician organization has made this goal a central component of its very identity. The American College of Chest Physicians has chosen to highlight the importance of this issue by incorporating a smoking cessation commitment into the traditional pledge taken by each new fellow of the college.

Since 1979, new initiates into the American College of Chest Physicians, as well as long-time members, have had the opportunity to make the following pledge:

As a Fellow of American College of Chest Physicians and a leader in the most important struggle faced by chest physicians, the prevention and control of our major health problems of lung cancer, cardiovascular and chronic pulmonary disease, I shall make a special personal effort to control smoking and to eliminate this hazard from my office, clinic and hospital. I shall ask all of my patients about their smoking habits and I shall assist the cigarette smoker in stopping smoking. I make this pledge to my patients and to society.

Later this month, the college will gather, as it does each year, for its annual convocation. New fellows will be invited to take this pledge and continue the college's leadership in fighting our Nation's No. 1 preventable cause of death and disease—tobacco use.

I salute those physicians who already subscribe to this pledge and those who will commit themselves to implementing it in their medical practices in the future. Their willingness to question their patients regarding tobacco use and help those who decide to quit smoking is a demonstration of their commitment to the well-being of their patients and our society.

Someday—perhaps not in our lifetime, but someday—we will achieve the goal of a smoke-free society. When that day comes, the members of the college will no longer need to make this commitment regarding tobacco use. They will be able to take part of the credit for the improved health and well-being that ac-

companies a smoke-free lifestyle. Until that day comes, I hope the members of the college will continue to take the lead in the effort to reduce the unfortunate addiction to tobacco that plagues so many of our fellow citizens. I wish them well in their efforts.

TRIBUTE TO ROFEH INTERNATIONAL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on a regular basis, I have had the privilege of sharing with my colleagues information about ROFEH International, a very important charitable program run by the New England Chassidic Center under the direction of Grand Rabbi Levi Horowitz. Rabbi Horowitz, known as the Bostoner Rebbe, is a man of great distinction and scholarship, and among the areas where he continues to perform great service for others is in the medical field. Rabbi Horowitz is a leading authority in the field of medical ethics, and he has put his ethical concerns into practice through ROFEH International, which is a referral organization that helps make the excellent medical care in the Boston area available to a wide variety of people who might not otherwise be able to benefit from it. ROFEH does not simply help people learn about the medical care available; through ROFEH, people are able to receive housing and other forms of assistance that make it possible for them to come to Boston for necessary treatments. Rabbi Horowitz and the others who work so hard in ROFEH are entitled to celebrate their accomplishments, as they will on November 7, at the annual dinner of the New England Chassidic Center.

Two men in particular will be honored for the work they have done through ROFEH to benefit others. The Man of the Year is Gerald Elovitz, who has been a staunch supporter of the New England Chassidic Center in his works, and who is the very successful founder and head of the Building 19 retail operation and its related operations. Joining Mr. Elovitz as an honoree is Dr. Frederick Mandell who will receive the coveted Harry Andler Memorial Award. Dr. Mandell is associate clinical professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, and senior associate in medicine at Children's Hospital Medical Center. He has spent a good deal of his time helping young patients from all over the world who come for medical help.

Mr. Elovitz is a longtime supporter and concerned friend of the New England Chassidic Center. He is a member of its Executive Board. Other memberships include: South Shore Chamber of Commerce, past president and now on the board of directors; member of the board of directors for the Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for the Aged; awarded 1987 Master Entrepreneur in Retail by Arthur Young/Ventura magazine; and serving on board of judges since 1988.

Gerry has been married to his wife Elaine for over 40 years. They were high school sweethearts. They have three grown and married children and eight grandchildren. Gerry is

a graduate of Trinity College. Elaine graduated from Curry College and taught special need children for a number of years. She too, has been a devoted friend of the causes of the Bostoner Rebbe.

In celebration of 25 years in business, Gerry Elovitz set up a charitable foundation, which funds various small, local charities, local being the towns and cities where there is a Building 19 store. "It's our way of giving back to the communities," he said.

Dr. Mandell is the founder of the Massachusetts Chapter for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and was the vice-chairman of the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation. He is currently the editor of "Pediatric Alert" and chairman of the ROFEH International Medical Steering Committee.

Dr. Mandell's longtime interest in sudden infant death syndrome has brought him to the native American reservations of this country, where he is currently examining, with the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Indian Health Service, the exceptional high rates of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome among native American nations. Dr. Mandell was the recipient of a recent grant which resulted in the publication of the work "An Understanding of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome for Native Americans."

Presently, Dr. Mandell is serving on a medical team with four children's hospitals in the United States to build the first cooperative pediatric medical center in China. The accomplishments of Dr. Mandell extend to those students who have been influenced by his teaching, those children who have been aided in their time of illness, and those families for whom he has been a physician.

THE PASSPORT AND VISA OFFENSES PENALTIES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1993, H.R. 3302

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation—the Passport and Visa Offense Penalties Improvement Act of 1993, H.R. 3302—to bring long-needed improvements in our Nation's criminal laws as they relate to the penalties dealing with visa and passport fraud, and other criminal offenses involving the misuse of these vital travel and entry documents.

This Nation received a serious terrorist wake-up call in February of this year. The World Trade Center bombing in New York made it vividly clear that this Nation can be the target of international terrorism, especially on the very streets and in the offices and shops of our cities. Subsequent disclosures of other terrorist plots directed at elected political leaders in the United States, the United Nations complex, and even commuter tunnels in metropolitan New York have served to further shake our very confidence in our own safety from acts of terrorism. The costs of the Trade Tower bombing were enormous—six lives lost, including a constituent of mine, over 1,000 injuries, and an estimated \$600 million or more

lost in property and business disruptions. In light of these events we simply cannot afford not to be vigilant and concerned about international terrorism.

An examination of the United States visa processing system at the State Department following the Trade Tower bombing, and the erroneous entry into the United States by radical Sheik Omar Abdul Rahman, disclosed serious flaws and outdated operations and equipment being used in the issuance of U.S. travel visas. The State Department in the 1990's is still, in many places around the globe, using 1950's microfiche technology to maintain a lookout list of possible terrorists and other undesirable elements, ineligible for entry into the United States. We here in the Congress have called for that outmoded system to be changed, and we are working on administrative and legislative solutions to improve the visa processing systems.

A similar review of the criminal penalties currently on the books with regard to visa and passport fraud, and other offenses with regard to these important travel documents, which also can facilitate the entry of illegal aliens capable of committing acts of terrorism against the United States, reveals a need for improvement as well.

Recently, for example, it was reported that agents of the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security arrested a document counterfeiter who had produced numerous forged U.S. travel visas, using a color copier, whose inauthenticity were almost undetectable. This is serious business. These agents need the most effective tools to do a very difficult job, which as this arrest shows, they are doing well, even with the limited tools with which they now have to operate. Currently, it is not unusual for major criminals convicted of passport and visa crimes—most of which are felonies—to receive light sentences, even probation. Now is the time to change that. My legislation does so effectively by making the punishment fit the crime.

The criminal penalties and categories of offenses with which the U.S. criminal justice system is concerned must proportionately reflect the seriousness of visa and passport crimes. My bill increases the maximum imprisonment time for these offenses specified in title 18, United States Code, sections 1541 to 1546. The penalties have not been raised since 1948; 45 years ago. It is time for a change. In addition, I have also added a new maximum 15-year term for offenses committed in the course of drug trafficking, and a 20-year term for offenses to facilitate international terrorism.

Also included in the bill, for the first time, are asset forfeiture penalties that will make the tools of these crimes as well as the fruits subject to civil forfeiture. So, for example, in the case of the printing of forged visas, such items as the printer, vehicles used to transport them, and any illicit gains could all be seized by the Government as a deterrent to these crimes.

I invite my colleagues to join me in sponsoring, and enacting this important legislation as soon as possible. I am pleased that joining me as original co-sponsors are Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HYDE and Mr. SOLOMON. We need to be prepared to counter terrorism with all of the tools our law enforcement community needs

and must have to do the job. I submit the full text of this bill to be printed at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 3302

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Passport and Visa Offenses Penalties Improvement Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. PASSPORT AND VISA OFFENSES PENALTIES IMPROVEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1541, by striking "not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year" and inserting "under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years";

(2) in each of sections 1542, 1543, and 1544, by striking "not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years" and inserting "under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years";

(3) in section 1545, by striking "not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than three years" and inserting "under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years";

(4) in section 1546(a), by striking "five years" and inserting "10 years";

(5) in section 1546(b), by striking "in accordance with this title, or imprisoned not more than two years" and inserting "under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years"; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

"§ 1547. Alternative imprisonment maximum for certain offenses

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the maximum term of imprisonment that may be imposed for an offense under this chapter (other than an offense under section 1545)—

"(1) if committed to facilitate a drug trafficking crime (as defined in 929(a) of this title) is 15 years; and

"(2) if committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331 of this title) is 20 years."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"1547. Alternative imprisonment maximum for certain offenses."

(c) ASSET FORFEITURE.—Section 981(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

"(G) Any property used in committing an offense under section 1543 or 1546 of this title or for which the maximum authorized imprisonment is set by section 1547 of this title."

BOB MICHEL: A LEADER AND A FRIEND

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, upon the announcement of leader BOB MICHEL's retirement, I want to take this moment to pay tribute to this tireless fighter. I came to the House in the 97th Congress, the year BOB was elected Republican leader. BOB has toiled in the vine-

yards of national and House GOP policy and politics for some 38 years. His commitment was always first to the citizens of central Illinois who have continually returned him to represent their needs and interests, always in the perspective it should have been. BOB understood the importance of forwarding a legislative agenda that was positively good for the country, not necessarily good for party or person. BOB's service and perspective is embodied in that dictum of a statesman of another day, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

BOB is someone we once junior Members could turn to in our early years of service, for political advice and help in tough early races we invariably seem to face. Notwithstanding the grueling business of the week here, he traveled to my hometown of Cape Girardeau one beautiful fall evening many years ago, to help me prepare for what would become my toughest election. The people in attendance were enlightened by his perspective on politics and the direction of the country, and were also glad to share moments of his lighthearted humor and join him in song to cap a warm, yet spirited evening. In those and so many other efforts, BOB MICHEL proved himself to be a friend, one that will not be forgotten. I count myself among the lucky to have served in this House under the leadership of BOB MICHEL, a classic gentleman, legislator, and friend. I wish him much happiness as he moves into yet a new stage of life and leadership, and want to share with our colleagues some of BOB's perspective as it appears today on the op-ed page of the Washington Times. It is a statement of vision, philosophy, and leadership that well reflects the manner, love of this institution, and commitment to high ideals that BOB MICHEL has exemplified in his service here.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 19, 1993]

MY CURIOUSLY BASELESS REPUTATION AS A MODERATE AND COMPROMISER

(By Robert H. Michel)

A funny thing happened to me upon my recent announcement not to seek re-election in 1994. I discovered, as I read press accounts of my decision, that I am a political "moderate" and that "compromise" has been my major legislative tactic.

The fact that neither of these words happens to reflect the reality of my career—or the complexities of legislative life—appears to be beside the point to those who create such labels, and I am certain that when my time comes to meet my Maker, the obituary will tell of "Michel, the Moderate Compromiser." Perhaps it is time to try to set the record straight—or, at least, to examine what those words really mean.

By every accepted means of measuring voting records, liberal or conservative, I am just about as conservative as any Republican member of the leadership in the House today, or in my lifetime. I led the House Republicans in helping to pass all of President Ronald Reagan's economic policies of the early 1980s. Throughout the Cold War, I consistently voted and spoke out for a strong national defense, and, in the House, led the Reagan-Bush legislative efforts on national security.

That I am not what is called a "movement" or activist ideological conservative is, of course, true, and I have had my share of criticism from the Washington-based conservative political activists and journalist

(including, on a regular basis, the editors of *The Washington Times*). But it has long been my belief that true conservatism is not defined by the dogmatic utterances of self-appointed ideological gurus (real conservatives leave such thought-policing to the liberals). Conservatism—if the word is to mean anything at all—must at the very least mean adherence to political truths rooted in historical experience. Judged by that standard, my voting record over 38 years—on foreign policy, defense, and the economy—is conservative, not “moderate.”

As for the “compromising” label, I have always stressed the need to reach reasonable bipartisan legislative solutions whenever possible, a view that is anathema to ideologues of the left and right. My belief is rooted in the conviction that my constituents sent me to Congress not to pose or posture or preach, but to pass good bills, make bad bills more palatable through amendments or to oppose bad bills that are not amendable.

But I also recognize there are times when direct confrontation is necessary. In the 1970s, as ranking member of the House Appropriations Committee, I regularly called for cuts in many programs, including some agricultural programs very popular among farmers in my district. Year after year, I came to the floor with what was termed “the Michel amendment,” offering to cut the appropriations bill by a certain percentage. The Democrats who regularly savaged me (and defeated my amendments by 2-to-1 margins) didn’t think I was compromising, nor did my fellow Republicans. During the 1980s, I led every single fight for the Reagan administration on Central American policy, one of the most heated and intensely partisan controversies ever to come before Congress. (And one that didn’t have any direct political payoff back home for me.) My leadership in the Gulf War certainly did not involve compromise.

So why the labels? I guess it is because throughout my career, and particularly during my term as leader, I have committed the one political sin that ideologues cannot forgive: I do not hate government. I believe legislators are sent to Congress to make government work well. I believe the government of the United States is one of the greatest conservative accomplishments in history, and I am intensely proud that I have been part of it for all these years.

The Founders were conservative, and the Constitution they gave us created a government that is rooted in conservative beliefs about human nature and the absolute necessity to have a government that is at once limited and strong (if the Founders had not been willing to compromise, we would not have a Constitution).

Conservatives, and Republicans of all stripes, must understand government is not the enemy—wasteful government, intrusive government, irresponsible government, corrupt government is the enemy. The people of the United States are not happy with government when it does not work well. But make no mistake about it: Americans from the beginning have realized that the governmental system left to us by the Founders is the best in the world. Just ask the people of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe whether they think our form of government is an “enemy.” They realize all too well what a profound blessing stable, orderly government, based on law and with a true division of powers, can be. In my view, any political party that bases its appeal on Perot-like government-bashing will deserve exactly the failure it gets in 1994 and 1996.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS EXTENSION ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent last week when the House voted on H.R. 3167, the Emergency Unemployment Benefits Extension Act. I strongly support this bill because it fulfills a promise made to more than 1 million American workers whose unemployment insurance benefits will run out over the next 4 months and who continue to struggle to find productive jobs in a turbulent economy. This 4-month extension is essential for long-term unemployed workers who are trying to keep themselves and their families afloat while they seek work.

We are facing a situation where there are persistent pockets of unemployment throughout many sections of the Nation. This legislation will enable us to provide unemployment benefits for 7 or 13 weeks depending on a State’s unemployment rate. While our economy continues to gain momentum, we cannot ignore those who are victims of a labor market that continues to battle a proliferation of low-wage, low-skill jobs. This bill provides crucial benefits to unemployed workers who need our help right now.

Mr. Speaker, there is another promise we need to keep to the American public, and that is the real story behind this piece of legislation. There are still over 8 million Americans who are searching for steady jobs and who will be forced to choose low-wage jobs because they lack high-wage skills.

So, we must reinvent the job training programs designed to prepare our workers for the future. This bill begins to address this issue by identifying displaced workers and referring them to job assistance programs early in their unemployment. This is a good start, but we need to confront the reality of a global economy, create better school-to-work programs and recognize the driving force of technology. These programs must be streamlined and those that are duplicative should be consolidated, so that we better target our fiscal resources to Federal programs that achieve results on a local level. Our ultimate goal is to ensure that these workers have access to effective job training programs and then master a set of marketable, technical skills.

I look forward to working with my colleagues and the President as we continue to carve out a strategy to create high-wage jobs, retrain our workers and grow this economy. H.R. 3167 is a key part of this effort, and I am glad that it received overwhelming support from my colleagues during last week’s vote.

THE SPREAD OF TOBACCO USE IN EASTERN EUROPE

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the

spread of tobacco use in Eastern Europe. While the United States attempts to stem the toll of tobacco-caused disease and death and grapples with a proposed cigarette health tax, the people of Eastern Europe have become the primary target of U.S. tobacco companies in their attempt to compensate for their losses here at home. Americans are smoking less and less each year, causing tobacco companies to exercise their trade leverage to force open the doors to developing democratic countries, specifically Eastern Europe, and promote the export of U.S. tobacco products. The results are disease and death.

Mr. Speaker, as we all well know, tobacco use is the most preventable cause of disease and premature death. And in Central and Eastern Europe, tobacco use is responsible for one-third of all deaths. Today, U.S. tobacco companies threaten to contribute to the spread of tobacco addiction among the new generations of these developing countries who need our help now more than ever.

Recently, public health leaders from 13 Central and Eastern European countries declared a mutual defense pact against the marketing aggression of the tobacco industry. On behalf of his colleagues, Prof. Witold Zatonski, head of epidemiology at the Polish Institute of Oncology, wrote to President Clinton requesting that he fulfill the promise and spirit of his tobacco control initiatives as well as his promise for aid by restraining the aggressive overseas marketing by U.S.-based tobacco companies and help implement comprehensive, effective tobacco control programs.

Professor Zatonski writes,

The transnational tobacco companies [TTC’s] exploit our countries’ desperate need for immediate economic investment. But, in so doing, they damage our health and ruin our longer term economic well-being. And in their political maneuvering to resist normal and appropriate public health measures, the TTC’s also threaten to corrupt our emerging democratic institutions.

He continues,

As a minimum, Mr. President, we also ask that the United States impose advertising marketing, and labeling restraints on the overseas activities of US-based tobacco companies at least as strong as those imposed upon them for the protection of your own people.

Mr. Speaker, America promised the people of Eastern Europe aid and support for reconstruction, but we have only provided cancer and heart disease. I hope that in a time when our country is focusing on improving the health care of our own citizens, we can also lend a hand to our friends overseas.

H.R. 3288, THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS EXCEPTIONS ACT OF 1993

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, last week my colleague Representative CRAIG THOMAS and I introduced H.R. 3288, the Public Accommodations Exceptions Act of 1993. I would like to

take this opportunity to explain to my colleagues the need for this legislation.

Under U.S. copyright laws, the hospitality industry, including restaurants, taverns, and other retail alcohol beverage establishments, must pay fees to performing rights societies for the public performance of music, musical records, and tapes. These performing rights societies, such as the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers [ASCAP], Broadcast Music Industry [BMI], and SESAC, negotiate contracts separately with retailers and, in many cases, all three of these societies could seek payment of fees for the right to play copyrighted materials in an establishment. One exception to the payment of these fees by the hospitality industry is the use of radios and loudspeakers that are commonly used in a private home.

In various U.S. Supreme Court cases and in changes made to the copyright laws, it has been decided that small establishments that merely "augment a home-type receiver" would be exempt from the fees of the performing rights societies. In many cases, these licensing organizations have construed that any television over 36 inches, including big-screen televisions, to be other than "of a kind commonly used in private homes." However, technology has far outpaced the size of the screen, to arbitrarily force our retailers to pay fees for the television that might have a larger screen than that.

Representatives of the retail hospitality establishments in my State of Arizona and others around the country have discussed this issue with me. I believe that it is time for Congress to amend the 1976 Copyright Act to provide for a total exception from licensing fees paid to the performing rights societies for music copyrights relating to the radio and television equipment used in these establishments, provided that no direct charge is made to see or hear the transmissions. Congress needs to explore this issue in public hearings.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation introduced by Representative CRAIG THOMAS.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HIGH DESERT CULTURAL ARTS FOUNDATION

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of the High Desert Cultural Arts Foundation [HDCAF] in California's artistic high desert. Under the guidance of Dr. Gudelia McMurray, the foundation is once again sponsoring its preeminent fundraising event in November, the 1993 Aurora Ball.

The HDCAF was founded and incorporated 5 years ago, thanks to the ambitious vision and boundless enthusiasm of a small group of local artists and art enthusiasts. Its primary mission is to promote the appreciation and advancement of the arts in the high desert. The HDCAF seeks to encourage and nurture artists by supporting and endorsing numerous art

groups, raising funds to provide grants to qualified, nonprofit art organizations, and awarding scholarships to gifted individuals interested in the arts.

The ultimate mission for the HDCAF is the establishment of a cultural arts center including an art gallery, theatre, and facilities for instruction and training of interested individuals and groups in the visual, graphic, and performing arts. Once completed, the arts center will provide a cultural environment and climate unique to California's high desert conducive to the advancement of the arts.

In support of its goals, the HDCAF has sponsored over the past 4 years a very successful 3-day Presidio Arts Festival at the Jess Ranch in Apple Valley. This fantastic event has attracted artists and supporters of the arts from throughout southern California and Arizona. Through this festival, artists have discovered an opportunity to exhibit and sell their works in diverse media—oil paintings, sculptures, water colors, photographs, and others. In June of this year, the festival became a multicultural event. In addition to art exhibitions, this year's festival featured performances by local dance, music, and theatre groups including the Shenanigans Youth Theatre, the Mojave Community Theatre, Creative Energy, Entertainers Plus, and the Gold Diggers Dancers.

Mr. Speaker, as a longtime patron and supporter of the arts, I too, am enthusiastic about the mission of the High Desert Cultural Art Foundation. Recognizing and advancing the arts in our high desert communities will not only promote current artistic talent, but will foster cultural diversity and inspire future generations of artists. Please join me in wishing HDCAF the best success with this year's Aurora Ball and recognizing this wonderful organization for its inspired leadership in the arts.

HONORING MAJ. GEN. DALE TABOR ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Maj. Gen. Dale C. Tabor on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Air Force. General Tabor has served his country for 32 years and has been a shining example of the values and traditions which make America great.

General Tabor was born on August 26, 1938, in Clyde, TX, where he graduated from high school in 1956. He went on to complete a bachelor of science degree at the U.S. Air Force Academy. That degree earned him a commission in the USAF and started his promising career. General Tabor continued his education throughout his Air Force career and received a master's degree through the Air Force Institute of Technology program at UCLA. He also attended the Air Command and Staff College and the National War College.

General Tabor should be honored first as a family man and father. He married Kay York

from his hometown of Clyde and they became the proud parents of a son and a daughter, Russell and Jill. Their family has endured with high spirits the sacrifices required of a member of the Armed Forces because they knew the cause was just and honorable. General Tabor and his wife never allowed the rigors of military life to enjoin them from passing on their rich family values to their children. The Tabor children now set a fine example for their peers.

General Tabor's long military service is highlighted by many worthy accomplishments. He is a command pilot with 4,000 hours of flight time including 223 combat missions in Southeast Asia. He served as commander of the 333rd Tactical Fighter Squadron at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; wing commander, 81st Tactical Fighter Wing at Royal Air Force Station, Bentwaters, England; and assistant deputy chief of staff for operations, Headquarters U.S. Air Force in Europe.

General Tabor has also made significant contributions to both his country and his service through command of the Lowery Technical Training Center in Colorado and ultimately the 82d Training Wing, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX. It is through command of these training facilities that General Tabor was able to serve this country in his highest capacity, for here he seized the opportunity to mold young minds and ensure the well-being of America for future generations.

Beyond his mission in the USAF, no tribute to Dale Tabor would be complete without a look at how he distinguished himself again and again as one of America's finest. He has been decorated numerous times and is the recipient of honors such as the Legion of Merit—three times—, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Bronze Star, to name but a few.

To be sure, Maj. Gen. Dale Tabor has left a legacy that is rich in tradition, service, and values. In both war and peace he found ways to serve above and beyond the call of duty. His retirement represents the culmination of a stunning military career. He will be sorely missed. I trust my colleagues will join me in honoring Maj. Gen. Dale C. Tabor, a man devoted to the United States of America.

ROBERT A. MERCER III BECOMES EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Robert A. Mercer III of Troop 66 in Garden City and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required

from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Robert supervised the general cleanup of Wildflower Drive playground where debris had been allowed to accumulate over a period of time. Children who live in this section of Cranston are now able to enjoy their neighborhood playground due to Robert's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Robert A. Mercer III. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Robert A. Mercer III will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

TRIBUTE TO LABOR LEADER AL GARRISON

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Al Garrison, the 1993 Labor Leader of the Year for the 14,000-member Fresno-Madera Central Labor Council.

I'm especially proud because I have known Al for a number of years and I can tell you that when asked, Al has always been there for his union and for his community.

Like many who are involved in the labor union movement, Al comes from a family of dedicated union members, a legacy that began with his late father who was a member of the Teamsters for more than 20 years and which continues today with Al's three sons who are in the union sheet metal trade.

Al almost gave up becoming an apprentice, but I'm glad he didn't. He completed his apprenticeship in 1966 and he has been an active union sheet metal worker ever since.

"I liked the possibility of being able to make money while I was being trained, and sheet metal work sounded a lot more interesting than the other jobs I'd been doing," he recalled. Al credits his mother, Elsie, for getting him involved in being more than just a member of Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 252.

Al accepted his first position as an executive board member with local 252 in 1970. In 1973 he was elected president, and went on in 1979 to serve as the union's business manager. After a merger, Al was named the local's business agent, a position he has held ever since.

"To see a poor little country boy like me end up with this much—to be honored like this—well, I'm really humbled by it," Al said of his selection as Labor Leader of the Year.

He is currently the vice president of the Central Labor Council and he serves as a member of the council's executive board. Al is also a trustee for the Sheet Metal Workers Northern California Health Care and Pension Plan, and is secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Al is a past president of the Clovis Y Men's Club and the Clovis Junior Soccer League, as well as a former coach at both the Clovis Little League and Clovis Junior Soccer.

HONORING OSCAR WASSERMAN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Oscar Wasserman of Fremont, OH, on the occasion of his 100th birthday, October 22, 1993.

Like many of my colleagues, I look forward to spoiling my grandchildren. Oscar has had the chance to indulge not only 10 grandchildren but 20 great-grandchildren, and 7 great-great-grandchildren.

Oscar is lucky enough to have lived his entire life in Fremont, OH. He began working for H & M Bakery at age 19, delivering bread with a horse and wagon. He went on to work for Hench's Pastry, and in 1927, purchased the Pastry from Mr. Hench. He operated the Pastry until his retirement in 1964, when he sold it to his son-in-law, Louis Reinbolt.

Oscar's success in business has mirrored his achievements in public service. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In fact, he is the first member of Fremont Council No. 591 to reach 100 years old. In addition, Oscar is a charter member of the Lion's Club and a honorary member to Catholic Knights of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of service given over the years by Oscar Wasserman.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Oscar Wasserman's record of personal accomplishments and wishing him all the best in the years ahead.

WOMEN'S PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE INITIATIVE

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 19, 1993

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House concurrent resolution which expresses the sense of the Congress that any comprehensive health care reform legislation that is enacted must ensure that women receive appropriate breast and cervical cancer screenings and general gynecological care.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, in 1993, over 50,000 women will die from breast and cervical cancers, many of whom could have been treated, had they had access to screening for these deadly diseases. In the 1990's alone, over half a million American women will lose their lives to breast and cervical cancers, despite available technology offering easy and early diagnosis. Tragically, much of this suffering could be averted through early, frequent, and easily accessible detection and treatment services like mammograms and Pap smears. Experience has proven that these screenings save lives. Ensuring universal access to regular screenings can save even more lives.

Having lost my mother-in-law to breast cancer, I am all too aware of the extraordinarily high incidences of breast cancer, and the devastation that it can bring. It is even more frustrating when a family finds out that an early mammogram may have saved that loved one's life.

The President's health care plan makes a good start by committing this Nation to universal coverage for all women. We must ensure, however, that women are covered for all tests recommended by the best available medical knowledge.

This resolution will express the sense of the Congress that any national comprehensive benefits package should cover annual mammograms for women who are at least 40 years of age and at any earlier age if a woman's medical history indicates a need for more frequent screenings. It also expresses the sense that annual Pap smears and any other gynecological exams or tests be covered as well. It should be noted that this resolution takes into consideration the recommendations of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

It is vital that Congress go on record now in favor of preventive health care for women. With proper gynecological screenings and preventive health measures we can surely save the lives of many women, and prevent suffering endured by many women and their families. It is absolutely necessary that these services be included as a clear and definite component of a woman's health care regimen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me and cosponsor this important health care resolution.